

# Kentucky

# Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering to his back."

ELISHA W. COLEMAN, Editor.

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, NOV. 17, 1836.

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FOR  
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[Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.]

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A D V E R T I S I N G .

I square, or less, 3 times weekly, or 4 times semi-  
weekly, \$1 50; three months weekly, \$1 40; semi-  
weekly, \$6 60; six months weekly, \$7 20; semi-  
weekly, \$11 12; twelve months weekly, \$15 30; semi-  
weekly, \$20.

Longer news in proportion. When inserted in  
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## PROPOSALS

For carrying the Mails of the United  
States, from the 1st February, 1837,  
to the 30th June, 1838, on the following  
post routes in KENTUCKY, will  
be received at this Department, until  
the 8th day of December next, in-  
clusive, to be decided on the 12th day of  
said month. The contracts are to be  
executed by the 16th day of January  
next, and the service is to commence  
on the 1st day of February, 1837.

3408. From Buksville to Hanover, Ket-  
tle Creek, Mouth of Ohio river, Salina, and  
Thomas Butler's, to Gainesboro', Ten. 5 miles and  
back once a week.

Leave Buksville every Wednesday at 6 a m and  
arrive at Gainesboro' next day at 11 a m.

Leave Gainesboro' every Thursday at 1 p m, arr-  
ive at Buksville next day by 6 p m

3409. From Buksville by Cressburg, to James-  
town, 25 miles and back once a week.

Leave Buksville every Thursday at 7 a m, arr-  
ive at Jamestown same day by 4 p m

Leave Jamestown every Friday at 6 a m, arr-  
ive at Buksville same day by 3 p m

3410. From Monticello by Abraham Van  
Winkle's, to Jamestown Ten. 35 miles and back  
once a week.

Leave Monticello every Thursday at 3 a m, arr-  
ive at Jamestown same day by 7 p m

Leave Jamestown every Friday at 5 p m, arr-  
ive at Monticello same day by 7 p m

3411. From Stanford by Col Jesse Coffey's and  
Liberty, to Jamestown, 58 miles and back once a  
week.

Leave Stanford every Wednesday at 6 a m, arr-  
ive at Jamestown same day by 5 p m

Leave Jamestown every Friday at 6 a m, arr-  
ive at Stanford next day by 5 p m

3412. From Tompkinsville by John B. Lowry,  
Stone and Dunn's Cross Roads' Ten, to Gallatin,  
70 miles and back once a week.

Leave Tompkinsville every Monday at 6 a m, arr-  
ive at Gallatin next day by 5 p m

Leave Gallatin every Saturday at 6 p m, arr-  
ive at Tompkinsville next day by 5 p m

3413. From Wadesboro by Brigade and Illu-  
mity, to the Mouth of Sandy, Ten. 95 miles  
and back once a week.

Leave Wadesboro every Sunday at 5 a m, arr-  
ive at the Mouth of Sandy same day by 6 p m

Leave Mouth of Sandy every Saturday at 5 a m, arr-  
ive at Wadesboro same day by 6 p m

3414. From Wadesboro by Brigade and Illu-  
mity, to the Mouth of Sandy, Ten. 95 miles  
and back once a week.

Leave Wadesboro every Sunday at 5 a m, arr-  
ive at the Mouth of Sandy same day by 6 p m

Note.—Proposals will also be received for the  
transportations of the mails three times a week,  
in stages.

3415. From Richmond by Slaughter's Salt  
Works to Mount Vernon, 30 miles and back once  
a week.

Leave Richmond every Tuesday at 5 a m, arr-  
ive at Mount Vernon same day by 5 p m

Leave Mount Vernon every Wednesday at 6 a m, arr-  
ive at Richmond same day by 5 p m

3416. From Mount Vernon to Somersett, 30  
miles and back once a week.

Leave Mount Vernon every Wednesday at 6 a m, arr-  
ive at Somersett same day by 5 p m

Leave Somersett every Tuesday at 6 a m, arr-  
ive at Mount Vernon same day by 5 p m

3417. From Somersett to Charles Rockholt's in Whit-  
ney county, 35 miles and back once a week.

Leave Somersett every Thursday at 7 a m, arr-  
ive at Rockholt's same day by 4 p m

Leave Rockholt's every Friday at 7 a m, arr-  
ive at Somersett same day by 4 p m

3418. From Somersett to Paris' coal mines and  
Mouth of Laurel to Charles Rockholt's in Whit-  
ney county, 35 miles and back once a week.

Leave Somersett every Thursday at 7 a m, arr-  
ive at Rockholt's same day by 4 p m

Leave Rockholt's every Friday at 7 a m, arr-  
ive at Somersett same day by 4 p m

3419. From Bowling Green by Allen's Springs  
to Scottsville, 27 miles and back once a week.

Leave Bowling Green every Friday at 7 a m, arr-  
ive at Scottsville same day at 4 p m

Leave Scottsville every Saturday at 7 a m, arr-  
ive at Bowling Green same day by 6 p m

3420. From Mount Sterling by Mouth of Ar-  
ron's run to North Middletown, 12 miles and  
back once a week.

Leave Mount Sterling every Saturday at 9 a m, arr-  
ive at North Middletown same day by 1 p m

3421. From Louisa to West Liberty, 55 miles  
and back once a week.

Leave Louisa every Thursday at 6 a m, arr-  
ive at West Liberty next day at 12 noon

Leave West Liberty every Friday at 1 p m, arr-  
ive at Louisa next day by 6 p m

3422. From Perry's by Carr's fork, Mouth of  
Leathewood creek, Hazzard Branson's in Har-  
ris county, and Stone Gap to Estillville, Va. 75  
miles and back once a week.

Leave Perry's every Saturday at 6 a m, arr-  
ive at Estillville next day by 6 p m

Leave Elkhorn every Monday at 6 a m, arr-  
ive at Perry's next day by 6 p m  
3423. From New Castle to Port Royal, 11  
miles and back once a week.

Leave New Castle every Saturday at 6 a m, arr-  
ive at Port Royal same day by 12 noon

3424. From Bedford to Port William, 12 miles  
and back once a week.

Leave Bedford every Friday at 6 a m, arr-  
ive at Port William same day by 10 a m

Leave Port William every Friday at 12 noon,  
arrive at Bedford same day by 4 p m

3425. From Falmouth to Neville, O. 12 miles  
and back once a week.

Leave Falmouth every Wednesday at 6 a m, arr-  
ive at Neville same day by 10 a m

Leave Neville every Wednesday at 11 a m, arr-  
ive at Falmouth same day by 2 p m

3426. From Covington by Taylor's Mill, on  
Banklick creek, thence up the Licking road to  
Richard Miller's on Grassy creek, in Pendleton  
county, 15 miles and back once a week.

Leave Covington every Saturday at 9 a m, arr-  
ive at Miller's same day by 2 p m

Leave Miller's every Saturday at 3 p m, arr-  
ive at Covington same day by 8 p m

3427. From Covington by John Haynes, Tay-  
lor's Mill's, and Hastford to Wurthington, 55  
miles and back once a week.

Leave Cloverport every Wednesday at 7 a m, arr-  
ive at Wurthington next day by 12 noon

Leave Wurthington every Thursday at 1 p m, arr-  
ive at Cloverport next day by 6 p m

3428. From Hawesville to Nottsville, 20 miles  
and back once a week.

Leave Hawesville every Thursday at 5 a m, arr-  
ive at Nottsville same day by 11 a m

3429. From Hawesville to Viles, in Hancock  
county, 15 miles and back once a week.

Leave Hawesville every Thursday at 7 a m, arr-  
ive at Viles same day by 12 noon

Leave Viles every Thursday at 1 p m, arr-  
ive at Hawesville same day by 6 p m

3430. From Hawesville to Mills Point, 18 miles  
and back once a week.

Leave Hawesville every Saturday at 1 p m, arr-  
ive at Mills Point same day by 8 p m

Leave Mills Point every Saturday at 5 a m, arr-  
ive at Columbus same day by 12 noon

## NOTES.

1. Each route must be bid for separately. The  
time, the sum, the mode of service, and the resi-  
dence of the bidder, should be distinctly stated in  
each bid.

2. No proposal will be considered unless it be  
accompanied by a guarantee signed by two re-  
sponsible persons, in the following form, viz:

"I the undersigned, and  
guarantee that if my bid for carrying the  
mail from to be accepted by the Post-  
master General, shall enter into an obligation prior  
to the 16th day of January next, with good  
and sufficient security, to perform the service pro-  
posed."

Dated " 1836

This should be accompanied by the certificate  
of a postmaster or other equivalent testimony that  
the guarantee are men of property and able to  
make good their guarantee. (No exception  
from this requirement is allowed in favor of old  
cont. actors, rail road companies, or any other  
company or persons whatever.)

3. The distance as stated in this advertisement  
are believed to be substantially correct; but the  
bidder will inform himself on that point, as  
an increased pay will be allowed for any differ-  
ence when the places are named correctly.

4. The schedules are arranged, so as to allow  
seven minutes to each post office for opening and  
closing mails generally, and one hour to the dis-  
tributing post offices; but the Postmaster General  
may extend the time on allowing like extensions  
to the contractors.

5. The Postmaster General may alter the  
schedule and alter the route, by allowing a pro-  
rata increase of compensation for any additional  
service required, add for any increased speed,  
when the employment of additional stock or  
carriers is rendered necessary.

6. He may discontinue or curtail the service,  
whenever he shall consider it expedient to do so,  
allowing one month's extra pay, on the amount  
dispensed with.

7. He may impose fines for failure to resolve  
or execute a certificate, or a mail, for so-  
long as the same is in his hands; but I  
don't believe it. Any how, his legs are no  
great shakes.—There's no more muscle in them than  
there is in an unstrung shirt collar; and I don't  
believe, if he was in practice for ten years, he  
could hang his toes, swing up and catch hold.  
No, that he couldn't; I'm the boy, and I'll ex-  
cuse it at."

It was, however, much easier to resolve than to  
execute. Mr Simpkins found it impossible to  
place himself in the requisite Antipodean posture.

"Why, what the d— is the matter?" All the  
dinner and liquor must have settled down in my  
tires, for my bones feel heavier than a bottle  
of beer.

"I believe you are an idle vagabond."

"Witness. Your honor is very slow of belief,  
or you would have found that out before."

"Judge. What do you know of the case now  
before the court?"

"Witness. Nothing, sir."

"Judge. Then why do you stand there?"

"Witness. Because I have no chair to sit in.  
Judge. Go about your business."

**THE ITALIAN EXILE.**—Not less remarkable  
than it is deplorable, is the case of Felix Foresti, of Terrara, doctor  
of civil law, one of the exiles lately arrived at New York, in the Austrian brig  
L'Usaro.

Foresti studied jurisprudence at the  
university of Bolgia, where he obtained the  
honor of a doctorate. He had not yet

completed his twentieth year when he  
was chosen public defender of the accus-  
ed, and deputy judge, in the court of civil  
and criminal justice, at Ferrara; and  
almost at the same time he was received as  
a member of a public academy of forensic  
eloquence, which then flourished  
in that city. At the yet early age of  
twenty-five, he was called to preside, with  
the title of counsellor, over a *prefecture*, or  
tribunal, in the Austro-Venetian territory.  
He received in this honorable employ-  
ment the approbation of his fellow  
citizens, and repeated evidences of the  
satisfaction of the government. This  
tribunal had jurisdiction, without limits  
as to the amount or object in controversy,  
in civil suits, in a territory containing  
forty thousand inhabitants or more,  
and administered correctional punishment  
to all kinds of transgressors of public  
and private order.

In the midst of his public avocations

his ardent and generous mind could not  
fail to perceive and lament the wrongs  
sanctioned by his country.

His well-known patriotism—the principles of na-  
tional independence and freedom which  
he openly professed—and the general es-  
timation in which he was held, were so

many motives that induced the chiefs of  
the celebrated secret society of Italy,

called the *Guelfo Carbonari* (which in  
1817 existed only in that part of Italy

lying to the right of the Po) to determine  
on having recourse to Foresti, and inti-  
mating him in the secret views of the asso-  
ciation.

The tenacity of such a society was to

enlighten the Italian people on their real  
political interests, which consists in giving

A Chapter from an unpublished Manuscript  
Battle of Lake Erie, the City of Buffalo,  
and the towns of Erie and Cleveland.

Perhaps no event either of ancient or modern times ever created a more vivid sensation than Perry's victory on the Lake. I well remember how it burst upon us, waking up the dormant energies of the people, who had been much dispirited by the previous ill success of the war. It is fresh in my recollection, that not a face could be seen that was not lighted up with a smile, nor was there a heart that did not beat with an enthusiastic fervor for the Hero, who had achieved for his country a victory never to be forgotten, while the waters of Erie shall be poured forth on their way to the circling ocean by the mighty cataract of Niagara.

I remember some of the many prophecies that were then made; that when towns and cities should brighten where then extended the dark and tangled forests; when ports should spread their arms, and lofty banks should rule, where then the camp was to the snake.—When the then present age should have grown into venerable antiquity, and the mists of fable begin to gather round its history; then would the people look back at this battle as one of the romantic achievements of the days of yore.

How little was then anticipated of the future destinies of the island seas, and then surrounding borders, for so little time as twenty years have elapsed, and already we behold towns and cities brightened where the dark and tangled forests, afforded shelter to the wildest savage and the beast of prey. I will not speak of Buffalo, that city speaks trumpet for herself. Wholly destroyed by the enemy in 1813, she, like Phoenix, arisen in her splendor from a population of five hundred to one of eighteen thousand, and now rivals many of her sister cities on the Atlantic border. But I must devote a considerable part of this chapter to the town of Erie, in Pennsylvania, which it is deemed is soon to be that state what Buffalo is to New York. The beautiful town of Erie, from whence was fitted out the fleet that has rendered the name of Perry immortal, cannot much longer be kept from her high destiny.

Situate on the Bay of Presque Isle, nearly equidistant from Buffalo and Cleveland, she far surpasses either in many of those natural advantages, which, though somewhat later in their development, never fail eventually to excell all that art can accomplish. There is not perhaps in the world a more spacious, safe and convenient harbor, than that of Erie. The peninsula of Presque Isle is an arm of the main land thrown around an enclosing a sheet of water eight square miles in extent, having an average depth of from eighteen to twenty-four feet, clear of all low ground and marshes of any kind. The natural entrance is from the east, but there is also an artificial one in progress from the west, both of which are and will be protected by piers, breakwaters and embankments created and in progress of erection by the general government, who recognize in that splendid harbor the only place on the lake sufficiently safe and extensive for a great commercial and naval enterprise.

The town is most pleasantly and picturesquely situated, on a bank situated in a bank about fifty feet above the level of the lake, and gradually rising by an elevation which is as gentle as scarcely to be perceptible. It is the seat of the county of the same name, has now a population of about three thousand souls, which is rapidly increasing, and which must continue to increase in a geometrical series, for no place can be more healthy, being entirely free from these febrile diseases, which result from the mass of low and marshy grounds located in their vicinity, or from the decomposition of the vegetable substances with which many of the streams are loaded that empty into the lake, and which throw off exhalation highly deleterious. Whereas the streams of the county of Erie and the neighborhood of the town are famous for the purity of their waters and their rapid descents, which afford abundant water privileges for manufacturing purposes, many of which are in active operation within a circuit of a few miles.

The county of Erie at present contains a thrifty population of about thirty thousand, who are industrious and enterprising, and in favor of internal improvements, properly conducted banks, and all other modern conveniences for facilitating trade. The town contains many public buildings, four or five churches of Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, &c. With an academy, a female seminary, a court house, county office and a county prison.

But that which renders this place so very deserving the attention of men of enterprise, is the concentration of so many important communications, and a locality which makes it the newest point of communication, between the Atlantic cities, as well as the Ohio River and the lake.

It is distant ninety miles from Buffalo, one hundred and three from Cleveland, three hundred and seventeen from Detroit, one hundred and twenty from Pittsburgh, three hundred and eighty from Philadelphia, three hundred and seventy from Baltimore, and four hundred and seventy-five from New York, and to all these places there now exists, or are under contract in a state of forwardness, the most improved modes of conveyance by railroads, canals, or steamboat navigations; as frequent and rapid as from any other town on the shores of the lake.

declaring our belief, that at no distant period of time, the inland trade of the Lakes must rival, if not exceed the home trade on the coast of the Atlantic.

Latest from Florida.—The steam packet Dolphin arrived at Savannah from St. Augustine on the 23d ult. having on board Maj. Pearce and several other officers of the army. Governor Calhoun appointed Major Pearce, Quartermaster General.—Great satisfaction is expected at the appointment.—His mission to Savannah and Georgia is connected with the duties of his new office. A letter to the Editor of the Florida Herald gives the following account of the operations of the army under Governor Calhoun.

On the 28th, the Governor passed the Suwannee, at the Old Town, with 1250 Volunteer Tennesseeans and 125 Floridians, all mounted. He had ordered an abundant supply of rations and forage, which was then allotted, at the mouth of that river, but owing to the sickness of the crews of three steamboats lying in the river had not been brought to the depot. Such was the impatience of the Volunteers to find the enemy that they prepared to make a sudden rush on the foe, presuming that they might be surprised; and although an express from Gen. Keeler, then at the Old Town, overtook the Governor within 10 miles from the post to inform him of the reception of a full supply of every thing wanted by the army, both officers and men expressed a decided unwillingness to delay their march. On their route to Camp Drane seven Indians were killed, and few, if any, discovered by the spy guard in advance, escaped the unerring shot of the Volunteers.

The New York and Erie Rail Road will also pay a tribute to this town, two companies having been recently incorporated, one in Pennsylvania and the other in New York, to construct a rail road from hence to a point intersecting the New York road. A company has also been incorporated to make a rail road from Warren to the New York state line, in the direction of the great southern road to which (Warren) road, the Bank of the United States, has subscribed twenty thousand dollars. A rail road is now being constructed from Wilkinsport, on the west branch of the Susquehanna through which place the Pennsylvania also passes, to Buffalo, that city speaks trumpet for herself. Wholly destroyed by the enemy in 1813, she, like Phoenix, arisen in her splendor from a population of five hundred to one of eighteen thousand, and now rivals many of her sister cities on the Atlantic border. But I must devote a considerable part of this chapter to the town of Erie, in Pennsylvania, which it is deemed is soon to be that state what Buffalo is to New York. The beautiful town of Erie, from whence was fitted out the fleet that has rendered the name of Perry immortal, cannot much longer be kept from her high destiny.

Now suppose through this canal produce, early in the spring, to have reached the Monongahela, is it not easy to see that a preference will be given to the town of Erie as the safest harbor, and the place through which it can soonest reach an eastern market at the least expense. But enough has been said of the local and geographical advantages of this beautiful town so far as transportation and inland commerce are concerned. Yet before I leave it, let a few words be placed upon record to give a short view of the prospects of its home trade, and the facilities of doing business. Fourteen miles from Erie, is the beautiful borough of Wattsburg, with its fine land and valuable water power, and immediately on the rail road between Erie and Jamestown, connecting also with the New York and Erie rail road. Within fourteen miles is the handsome borough of Northeast, immediately on the great east and west road to Buffalo, with the general soil in its neighborhood streams for manufacturing purposes, and it is already established grist mills, paper and clothing mills.

Sixteen miles to the west, is the flourishing village of Girard, immediately on the road leading to Cleveland and south of Meadville, through which the canal from Conneaut Lake to Erie, has been located, with a surrounding country unsurpassed for fertility, watered as it is by the Elk Creek, where various mills are in active operation, and where there are numerous mill sites for future use.

These are some of the home advantages of Erie; but there are others equally important, and which cannot exist anywhere else on the lake. The Bank of the United States, with a sagacity which has always marked its course, has seen the rising importance of the place, and has selected it as one of the very few towns in Pennsylvania, in which to establish an office, with a large capital. This, in addition to the capital (\$200,000) of the Erie Bank, will naturally give a great impetus to trade.

It is time now to draw this chapter to a close. Let no one however think the picture here drawn of Erie, too highly colored, or that my anticipations of its increase are too sanguine; for, in my next chapter, I shall have to write of the town of Cleveland, in the state of Ohio, and shall then narrate, not anticipations, but facts of such an astounding increase of prosperity and appreciation in the value of real estate, as will draw much more largely upon the credulity of my readers, were it not that they can be substantiated by the most abundant proof upon proof, if necessary.

The truth is, the trade of the great west, through the lakes, has now reached an importance almost incalculable; and that vast country shall become peopled and rendered subservient to the uses of man, under the present advanced state of the arts, the human mind is not susceptible of believing in anticipation what will be the rapid growth of Cleveland, Erie and Buffalo, which according to government circumstances, must divide that trade among them.

Indeed those who never visit these regions, which are but the commencement of the western hemisphere, can form no idea of what a wonderful world lies beyond, to which thousands upon thousands are daily rushing. We, who have seen, can testify to these facts; and looking but a short distance ahead, have no fears in

the river to communicate with General Reed or Colonel Lane, to obtain provision there. The last course was preferred by the general and by a council of war, and the march was commenced; but to our disappointment, no depot was established, at the point so conveniently ordered, and the army was directed to Fort Drane and Gray's Ferry.—Luckily the main object of the expedition was effected, a junction was formed with Col. Lane, who crossed the Withlacoochee at Gaines battle ground on the 13th—three miles above our encampment, having been governed in his march by the sound of our artillery, as we fired daily a signal gun.

Thus has ended for a time our operations. Many horses have been lost, and must be replaced. Depots must be established, we have discovered the proper locations. We have found the enemy's strong hold, and the means to assaile it. We have found willing and able guides in the prisoner squaws, and derived much valuable information from them. They tell us that there is a large peace party in the nation who would have sent an envoy, but from dread that we should shoot him. They tell us that their power is nearly exhausted, and above all, that the two head chiefs, the most warlike and the most hostile, next to Powel, the one of the Micasukins, the other of the Long Swamp tribe, were killed by Maj. Pierce at Fort Drane—fourth or some other cause, perhaps, the defection of the Creeks. We believe that there is dissension among them, that their war spirit is broken, and that they will be whipped, humbled, and perhaps shipped before Christmas. A high spirit prevails in our army, harmony between the regulars and volunteer militia, and zeal, courage and ardor throughout all.

In addition to the above the Herald has the following:—

Maj. Pierce marched on the 5th in the morning at 2 o'clock, and arrived at Fort Drane on Saturday the 6th, with ten days provisions for the Tennessee bridge. Gov. Calhoun marched on Monday, the 8th for Withlacoochee, taking a new direction with a view to surprise the Indians; to do this, it was necessary to cut a new road for the Artillery and wagon train, for more than 50 miles which was performed by the battalion of 200 Artillery under Major Pierce, in five days, although attended with considerable fatigue. On the 4th, at 10 o'clock, an express reached the Major from San Taffie, giving information that 100 Floridians had reached the latter place, to aid in escorting provisions to Camp Drane—12 o'clock, two hours after the express, the Major was in the saddle, and his whole command on the move. It is zeal and energy like this, that the times require—it is this that gains the confidence of the General in chief, and saves an army from want. On the morning of the 5th, the movement was made from Black Creek, and on the evening of the next day, Maj. Pierce, with his detachment, reached Fort Drane, and furnished to Governor Calhoun 7 or 8 days rations for his whole command, a distance of 65 miles.

With this supply, it was deemed advisable to press on to Withlacoochee, pass it at the cove, if found formidable, and capture their women and children, if the warriors should elude us; or should the waters of the river be beyond the banks, fall down the river, to the depot directed to be established at Graham's Old Camp, and unite with Gen. Read and Col. Lane, at the head of the friendly Creek. On the way the advanced guard fell in with a small encampment of Mikasukies, the most warlike and hostile of the tribes; killed 13 men, who did not fire a shot, and took prisoners 4 women and 18 children. After an examination of the squaws it was found that we had reached the river at the point most desirable; that the body of the Indian families were on the opposite side, and the Negro Town, so called, was three miles above us, protected by a deep creek, running through a thick swampy bank, and forbidding any at very dry seasons. In this last place, a detachment of 300 Tennessee volunteers, under Col. Gratiot, passed, who returned in the evening, with 3 killed and 7 wounded, by a stroke in an unseen foe, unable to cross the creek from the depth of water.

The supply of the who' army to be transported to meet the troops at Santa Fe bridge, about 25 miles. The Creek Indians have arrived at Fort Drane. We shall soon be prepared to take the field with our brave Tennesseeans, with an ample supply, and we shall then conquer the enemy and close the war.

Gen. Calhoun is sick of billions fever, and is now unfit for the duties and fatigues of the field.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser, TENTH, October 25; 1836.

LEGISLATIVE REFORM NEW JERSEY.

This being the day appointed by the Constitution or the meeting of the Legislature, there was a pretty full attendance of the members at the State House, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, Oct. 25, 1836.

The Legislative Council met this afternoon at 3 o'clock, all the 14 members present except Joshua Brick, of Cumberland. After all taking the oath prescribed by law, Jephtha B. Munro, of Morris was nominated on the part of the Van Buren party for Vice President, and Joshua Brick, of Cumberland, (absent) on the part of the Whigs. On the first vote there was a tie, each having six votes; but on the 2d Jephtha B. Munro, was elected Vice President by 4 to 3—he voting for himself.

Jones Wescot, was elected clerk without opposition, and Samuel Woolley, Doorkeeper. Messrs. Arrowsmith and Parsons were appointed a committee to prepare rules for Council and the old rules were adopted ad interim.

Council adjourned.

IN ASSEMBLY.—The House was called to order by Mr. Valentine, of Warren, who moved (the clerk of the last House not being present) that Joseph C. Potts be appointed clerk pro tem, which was agreed to.

Mr. Wills, of Burlington, moved that the clerk read the certificate of election of Thomas G. Haught as a member of this House from the county of Monmouth

—that Caleb H. Valentine, of Warren, administering to him his customary oath—and that he then proceed to qualify the members present.

The motion was agreed to, and the oath having been administered to Mr. Haught, all the members elect, except Mr. Saenger, of Bergen, who was not present, were then duly qualified by him.

Mr. Chetwood then moved that the House proceed to the election of Speaker, and nominated Thomas G. Haught, of Monmouth; and the votes being taken Mr. Haught was the chosen, nem con.

Mr. Haught made his acknowledgments for the honor conferred upon him by the House, in a few appropriate remarks.

Mr. Willis nominated Joseph C. Potts, of Hunterdon, as Clerk of the House, which was agreed to, and Mr. Potts was accordingly appointed, and the oath administered to him by the Speaker.

A message was received from Council, informing the House that they had met, formed a quorum, and elected the Hon. Jephtha B. Munro, Vice President—James D. Westcott, Secretary—and that they were ready to proceed to business.

Thomas Comes was appointed Door-keeper, on motion of Mr. Valentine.

On motion of Mr. Valentine, the Clerk was directed to inform Council that the House had formed a quorum, elected a Speaker and Clerk, &c., and were ready to proceed to business.

Mr. Wills moved that a committee be appointed to report rules and orders for the House, and that until they should report, the rules and orders of the last House be adopted. Agreed to—and Messrs. Wills, Chetwood, and Gifford appointed.

Mr. Wills moved for the appointment of a Joint committee, (Council concurring,) to wait on the Governor and inform him that the two Houses have organized, and are ready to receive any communication he may please to make. Agreed to—and Messrs. Wills, Malleson and Valentine appointed.

Mr. Wills asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill, entitled An Act relative to the election of the President and Vice President of the United States and Representatives in Congress, on the part of this State.

The bill fixes the time of election on the third Tuesday and Wednesday of November next, instead of the time now authorized by law; and that the persons already nominated under the laws of this State, for the said offices, respectively, shall be voted for in the same manner, as if the time of the election did not then alter; and that the said election shall be conducted according to the provisions of an act directing the time and mode of electing Electors of the President and Vice President, &c. It also provides so much of the act of electing the time and mode of electing Electors, &c., as prescribes the time of election, &c.

On motion of Mr. Wills, the rule of the House was dispensed with, the title of the bill was taken for the first reading, and it was ordered to a second reading.

The reading was then dispensed with, and it was taken up by sections.

Mr. Chetwood said that it was important that this bill should pass as soon as possible; but he did not see how it could be done this afternoon. It appeared to him that there would be a difficulty in regard to the notices to be given by the clerks of counties, &c. He wished time to examine it, and to see whether it did not interfere with the existing law.

Mr. Wills thought there would be no difficulty on that score. The second section of the bill provided that the election should be conducted according to the provisions of the laws already existing.

Mr. Tuttle said he did not like to interfere with the business at this early stage of the session; but it seemed to him that it was hurrying on too fast. There was no provision, that he could discover, for the requisite notices to be given by the clerks of counties, &c. It was necessary to have a Medical Law in this Commonwealth, shows that this accute disorder has discovered the tendency of the times. His reasons for designing this very salutary law is our increasing wants of Steam Doctors, vegetable medicines, bone setters and other craft alike in infamy, render a provision of the kind as necessary in Kentucky, as in any other community.

*Pennsylvania Journal of Medicine*, vol. ix—pp. 316. The citizens of this Commonwealth can never pay the debt of gratitude under which they are laid by this gentleman for the care he takes to guard them from these dangerous creatures.

Stepped Steam Doctors, who swarm among us in such abundant profusion. In Republics, the people are considered competent to judge for themselves in matters of government and religion, and why not in medicine? Let the reader look around him at the destruction of life produced in the force of truth, and see, we trust, that it is with the present popular practice—so we hold it in the contest between the truth as recorded in nature's vestal books, and the false dogmas of the schools, instituted for the purpose of aggrandizing the *few* at the expense of the health, life, & *many*. The recommendation of the President of the College of Physicians of the city of Lexington to call a Convention of all the Physicians in the State, to take into consideration the practice of Medicine in this Commonwealth, shows that this accute disorder has discovered the tendency of the times. His reasons for designing this very salutary law is our increasing wants of Steam Doctors, vegetable medicines, bone setters and other craft alike in infamy, render a provision of the kind as necessary in Kentucky, as in any other community.

*Pennsylvania Journal of Medicine*, vol. ix—pp. 316.

ANON.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the Stable of the Subscriber, six and a half miles from Lexington at South Elkton, on the Versailles road, on the night of the 17th of September, A. BAY HORSE, 16 hands high, 7 years old, the near eye out, short all around, paces and trots finely, and also works well; both hind feet white, light mane and tail. The above Reward will be given for the thief and horse alone, or Ten Dollars for the horse if taken out of the State, or twenty for the horse alone, and six for the stable, if recovered so that I get the horse again, and all reasonable charges paid.

JOHN MORGAN,

Fayette co. Oct. 20, 1836.

61—wt.



CAR HOURS.

RAILROAD OFFICE.

October 17, 1836.

THE Locomotive train of Cars for Frankfort will leave the depot in Lexington on and after Monday next, at 6 o'clock A. M. instead of 5 and leave Frankfort at 2 o'clock P. M. instead of three.

CHAS. LEWIS,

Master of Transportation.

FOR N. B. Those who wish SAND HAULING, will please leave their orders at the Rail Road Office.

Lexington, Nov. 7 60—wt.

Commissioners' Sale.

OF FAYETTE LAND.

THE undersigned Commissioner appointed by a decree of the Fayette Court at its present





### JOHN MURRAY, & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that they have commenced the above business on Limestone street, opposite Lincoln Clark's Coach Maker's Shop, where they will take a pleasure in waiting on those who may wish.

*Guns, Gun, Door and other Locks  
Repaired, & Whitesmithing*

In all its various branches, done on the shortest notice and in the neatest manner.

They will also HANG BELLS, in Churches, Taverns, Seminaries and Private Houses, in the most substantial manner and a reasonable price.

Door Plates, or door Knobs, plated in the neatest manner.

Lex. nov 11, 1836—71-6m

### SUPPLEMENT TO THE GLOBE.

Prospectus of the Congressional Globe and Appendix.

FROM the experiment we have made it is ascertained that the patronage of the country will support our annual publication of the proceeding and speeches made in Congress. We therefore propose to prosecute the design and confidently hope to improve and perfect it.

In giving, from week to week, a succinct and clear report of the proceedings of both branches of Congress—a brief and condensed report of the substance of the remarks of each speaker, using the precise words upon the main points touched—the yeas and nays on all important questions, and concluding the volume, after the adjournment, with an Index for reference, a great deal was done towards giving an accurate parliamentary history of the proceedings of one of the greatest and ablest representative assemblies in the world; an assembly on the deliberations of which the destinies of the free institutions of this country depend for their maintenance; and, therefore, in some degree, freedom throughout the world. Our original plan extended no further than this epitome of the debates, with the proceedings; but at the last session we added an appendix, to contain all the fully reported speeches, as prepared by the speakers themselves for publication. This extended the work from a single volume of 342 royal quarto pages, to two volumes, making, together, 1184 royal quarto pages. These we have furnished to subscribers at the price of one dollar for each volume, born or extra to be furnished through the mail, as they fall from the press, in sheets, and chargeable only with newspaper postage, varying from a cent to a cent and a half a sheet.

This we hold to be the cheapest work ever published, whether the labor and expense of getting it up be considered, or the value of it, to the present or future generations. The leading men of all parties in every state in the Union concentrate in the speeches of each session of Congress, the mind, the information and the feelings of every portion of our country. The political history of the country, for the time being, is not only spoken and written upon Congress at each session, but the designs of every party, or fragment of a party, are developed, and the future tendency of the government itself laid open. Thus, independently of the interest which every man must feel in the real business transacted in Congress, all who would understand anything of the political career of the government, should be gratified with the embodied views of the leading statesmen of all parties, on every subject, which engages the attention of Congress, and which is tendered to them in this Prospectus.

### TERMS.

Congressional Globe—1 copy during the Session, \$1 00  
Do do 11 copies during the Session, 10 00  
Appendix—Same price.

The Congressional Globe will be sent to those papers that copy this Prospectus, if our attention shall be directed to it by a mark with a pen. Our exchange list is so large that we would not observe it, probably, unless this be done.

Payment may be made by mail, *postage paid*, at our risk. The notes of any specie-paying bank will be received.

Those who subscribe, should send their subscriptions in time to reach here by the 10th of December next, at latest, to ensure a complete copy.

No attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompanies it, or unless some responsible person, known to us to be so, shall agree to pay it before the session expires.

BLAIR & RIVES,  
Washington City, Oct. 4, 1836.

### FALL AND WINTER NEW GOODS.

Great Bargains at Wholesale and Retail.

### JOSEPH H. HERVEY,

Opposite the Court House Main St. Lexington, Ky.

HAS just received and is now opening a very extensive assortment of Merchandise for Fall and Winter Sales. Among his Stock of Dry Goods are

Clothes, Cassinians and Sateenets, of all colors and qualities; Mohair and Pilot Cloth; Flushing and Petersham; a splendid assortment Rose, Mackinaw and Whitney Blankets; English, French and German Plain, Damask and Gro de Nap Menines, (an elegant assortment); a large stock new style Prints; 4-4 French Chintz; Plain and rich figured Sateens; black and fancy colored Gvo de Swiss, Dri de Grain and other Italian silks; needle worked Capes and Collars; plain and enriched Menino, Thibet and other Shawls; Ladies' and Misses' Gauz Elastic Aprons; Gloves and Hosery, (a fine assortment); Fur Capes, Men and Boys' Fur and Seal Caps; Ingrain, Star and Passage Carpeting; Gilt and Mahogany Frame Glasses; Brass Anchors, Shovel and Tongs; a large assortment Shoes and Boots; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saturated Over Shoes, do Water Proof Gaiter Boots, do Fur Trimmed Kid Shoes, do Gaiter Prueell and Seal Boots, do cap. Lasting and Kid Slippers, &c. &c.

HARD WARE AND CUTLERY, a large stock; Glass, Queensware and China, &c. &c.—All of which were selected with great care by himself in the Eastern Cities, and will be sold either at Wholesale or Retail, at a usually small advance. He invites all who desire to purchase GOOD and CHEAP bargains, to give him a call, confident that no one will be dissatisfied with their purchases—Come and try.

JOSEPH H. HERVEY.

Nov 7—69-2ms

### BOTANIC PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

H. T. N. BENEDICT, Maincross street, Lexington, Ky. *At*—Always at home when not absent.

DOCT. LEWIS'S STIMULATING LIMENT—remarkable for relieving pain, &c. for sale by H. T. N. BENEDICT.

### BOTANIC DRUG STORE AND INFIRMARY.

HOME FOR THE AFFLICTED, Maincross street, Lexington, Ky. *At*—Always at home.

56-*wt*-*tf* H. T. N. BENEDICT.

WHITE MUSTARD SEED for sale, Sep 20 60-*tf* H. T. N. B.

FORSALE—100 Fat Hogs. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

Lexington, Oct. 20, 1836.

### FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful country residence upon the Tate's creek road, about 9 miles from the limits of Lexington, recently occupied by A. B. Morton. The place contains about 50 Acres, has an excellent Brick House with six rooms, necessary out-houses; a spring of delightful water, and a Bagging Factory with twelve Looms, to which is attached an excellent Grist Mill.

The title indisputable. Liberal credits will be given to the purchaser. Apply to

COLEMAN & WARD, Louisville, or to CHARLTON HUNT, Lexington. July 15, 1836—35-*tf*

### JUST RECEIVED.

A LARGE, FRESH, and GENERAL ASORTMENT of

### MEDICINES,

particularly adapted to family use. Among which are,

300 LBS. EPSOM SALTS.

150 " GLAUBER do  
75 " GUM ALOES,  
75 " PULV. RHUBARB,  
40 " SUPERIOR CALOMEL,  
15 " GUM OPIUM,  
12 doz. SWAN'S CELEBRATED PANICURE, for the cure of Scrofula,

5 bbls. Cold Express'd CASTOR OIL, superior—waranted  
5 " ALCOHOL, &c., and many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Sold wholesale and retail at the Drug & Chemical Store of

SAM'L. C. TROTTER, Cheapside, near the Neth'n. Bk. Lexington, Ky. July 20, 1836—39-*tf*



### JABEZ BEACH.

AT his Coach Repository, has now on hand a COACH equal to any in the State, and four very fair COACHEES, CHARIOTTEES, BAROUCHES and BUGGIES, all of the first quality, manufactured at New-Ark, New-Jersey, which will be sold on the lowest terms.

Any person wishing a carriage of any description, can by giving an order, have the same forwarded to the manufacturers at New-Ark, free of commission.

Lexington, Sept. 15, 1836—55-*tf*

### PLough MAKING & BLACKSMITHING.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the well known establishment, formerly belonging to Mr. Wm. Rockhill, and are now prepared to furnish all articles in their line, in the shortest notice. The PLough MAKING Business will be continued in all its branches, and a good assortment of the latest improved Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Old Ploughs repaired with neatness and despatch.

W. M. P. BROWNING,  
JOHN HEADLEY,  
UNDER THE FIRM OF  
BROWNING & HEADLEY.

N. B. We wish to employ a first rate Plough Stocker, or Wagon Maker, to whom constant employment will be given. Also—2 or 3 Apprentices in the Smithshop, of respectable parentage, and who can come well recommended. B. & H. Lex Sep 7—53-*tf*

### NOTICE.

CIRCUMSTANCES having transpired, which render it expedient for me to consult, and to enter into partnership with Ingerson & McClelland for the construction of the stone work at the Cliffs, on Kentucky river:—The business in future will be conducted in their names, and they will be responsible for all contracts and business connected with this work from the commencement to the close of their operations.

Their characters as contractors, and their business habits will, no doubt, sufficiently recommend them to the company and the public

JAMES COOK.

April 23, 1836—5—D—Dayton Daily Herald.

### NOTICE.

WE have removed our STORE to the Room recently occupied by James G. McKinney, Esq., where our friends and customers are solicited to call.

To the former customers of Mr. McKinney we look with much confidence, and hope they will favor us with a continuance of their custom to the house, by which we hope a mutual benefit will be derived. Having added part of our stock to that purchased of Mr. McKinney, which makes our assortment large and very complete, we are disposed to sell good bargains to those who may favour us with their calls.

Rich figured SATINS, and SILK of the latest style;

French, English and German MERINOES; Damask and Pique do

French and English Bombazines; do

Calicos, Ginghams, and MUSLINS;

Plaid, Striped & Damask do

Figured and Plain Swiss do

do do Jackon do

Mull do do do

Bishop Lawns do

Furniture Prints and Muslins;

North Elkhorn Spet. 20, 1836.

I have seen in operation, on the farm of my neighbor Col. Hamilton Atchison, the Threshing Machine of Mr. Sam'l. S. Allen, and feel free to declare, that I consider it a valuable improvement, and much preferable to other Machines I have seen, not only in regard to the speed and facility in getting out grain, the simplicity of its construction and keeping in order, but especially its superior dianer in separating the grain from the straw, and the straight and fine condition in which the straw is left for the cutting box, or rather agricultural purposes. Signed,

LEONIDAS POLK.

Sept. 14, 1836 59-*tf*

Ashland, Aug. 31, 1836.

I concur in the above opinion of Mr. Clay, having seen Mr. Allen's Threshing Machine in operation. I consider it a valuable improvement on those heretofore in use in this country. Signed, GEO. POINDEXTER.

W. M. P. BROWNING,

JOHN HEADLEY,

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